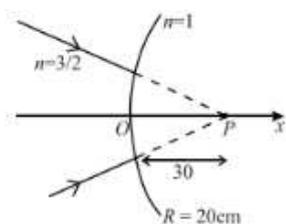


# Prayas JEE (2025)

## Physics Ray Optics

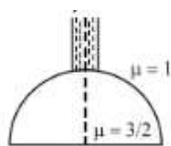
**DPP: 4**

**Q1** The image for the converging beam after refraction through the curved surface (in the given figure) is formed at



- (A)  $x = 40$  cm
- (B)  $x = \frac{40}{3}$  cm
- (C)  $x = -\frac{40}{3}$  cm
- (D)  $x = \frac{180}{7}$  cm

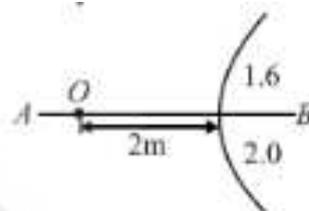
**Q2** A beam of diameter  $d$  is incident on a glass hemisphere as shown in the figure. If the radius of curvature of the hemisphere is very large in comparison to  $d$ , then the diameter of the beam at the base of the hemisphere will be



- (A)  $\frac{3}{4}d$
- (B)  $d$
- (C)  $\frac{d}{3}$
- (D)  $\frac{2}{3}d$

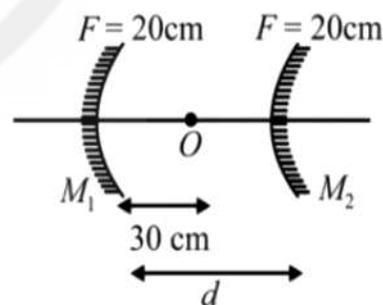
**Q3** In the figure shown a point object  $O$  is placed in air. A spherical boundary of radius of curvature  $1.0$  m separates two media.  $AB$  is

principal axis. The refractive index above  $AB$  is  $1.6$  and below  $AB$  is  $2.0$ . The separation between the images formed due to refraction at spherical surface is:



- (A) 12 m
- (B) 20 m
- (C) 14 m
- (D) 10 m

**Q4** In the figure shown,  $O$  is the object at a distance of  $30$  cm from  $M_1$ . If the image coincides with the object after two reflections, one from each mirror, find the distance between the two mirrors.



- (A) 40 cm
- (B) 60 cm
- (C) 100 cm
- (D) 50 cm

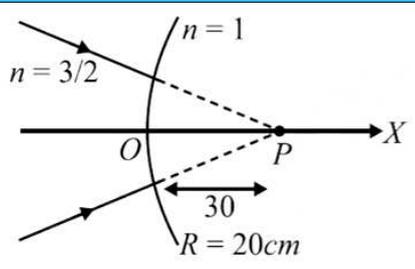
**Q5** The image for the converging beam after refraction through the curved surface is formed at



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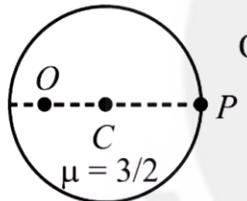
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- (A)  $x = 40 \text{ cm}$
- (B)  $x = \frac{40}{3} \text{ cm}$
- (C)  $x = -\frac{40}{3} \text{ cm}$
- (D)  $x = \frac{180}{7} \text{ cm}$

**Q6** In a spherical paper weight ( $R = 10 \text{ cm}$ ) made of glass of refractive index  $\mu = \frac{3}{2}$ , an object is embedded at a distance  $5 \text{ cm}$  from its centre. What is the apparent position of the object when seen from the opposite side (see figure)?

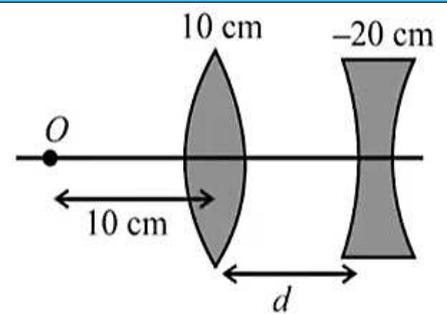


- (A)  $10 \text{ cm}$  behind centre
- (B)  $10 \text{ cm}$  behind  $P$
- (C)  $15 \text{ cm}$  behind centre
- (D)  $5 \text{ cm}$  behind  $P$

**Q7** The magnification of an object placed in front of a convex lens of focal length  $20 \text{ cm}$  is  $+2$ . To obtain a magnification of  $-2$ , the object will have to be moved a distance equal to

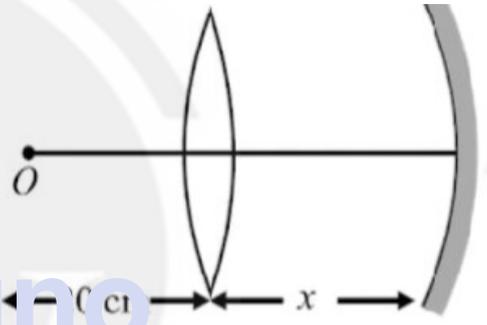
- (A)  $10 \text{ cm}$                       (B)  $20 \text{ cm}$
- (C)  $30 \text{ cm}$                     (D)  $40 \text{ cm}$

**Q8** What should be the value of distance  $d$  so that final image is formed on the object itself. (focal lengths of the lenses are written on the lenses).



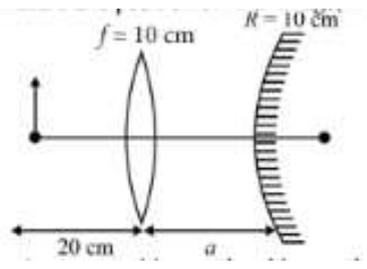
- (A)  $10 \text{ cm}$                       (B)  $20 \text{ cm}$
- (C)  $5 \text{ cm}$                         (D) None of these

**Q9** A point object  $O$  is placed at a distance of  $20 \text{ cm}$  from a convex lens of focal length  $10 \text{ cm}$  as shown in figure. At what distance  $x$  from the lens should a concave mirror of focal length  $60 \text{ cm}$ , be placed so that final image coincides with the object-



- (A)  $10 \text{ cm}$
- (B)  $40 \text{ cm}$
- (C)  $20 \text{ cm}$
- (D) final image can never coincide with the object in the given conditions

**Q10** Find nature and position of final image, if  $a = 20 \text{ cm}$



- (A) At same position, real and inverted
- (B) At same position, virtual and inverted
- (C) At same position, virtual and erect
- (D) At same position, real and upright



# Answer Key

Q1 A  
Q2 D  
Q3 A  
Q4 D  
Q5 A

Q6 A  
Q7 B  
Q8 A  
Q9 C  
Q10 A



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